

# INL

Intending to have try'd  
The silver favour which you gave;  
In ink the shining point I dy'd,  
And drench'd it in the fable wave.  
Vitriol is the active or chief ingredient in ink, and no other  
fall will strike the colour with galls. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
I have found pens blacked almost all over when I had a  
while carried them about me in a silver ink case. *Boyle.*  
The secretary poured the ink box all over the writings, and  
so defaced them. *Havel's Vocal Forest.*  
He that would live clear of envy must lay his finger upon  
his mouth, and keep his hand out of the ink pot. *L'Estrange.*  
I could hardly refrain them from throwing the ink bottle  
at one another's heads. *Arbutnot's Hist. of John Bull.*  
2. Ink is used for any liquor with which they write: as, red  
ink; green ink.  
To INK. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To black or daub with ink;  
as, *his face is all over inked.*  
INKPOT. *n. f.* [ink and horn.] A portable case for the instru-  
ments of writing, commonly made of horn.  
Bid him bring his pen and inkhorn to the jail; we are now  
to examine those men. *Shakspeare. Much ado about Nothing.*  
Ere that we will suffer such a prince  
To be disgrac'd by an inkhorn mate,  
We, and our wives and children, all will fight. *Shakspeare.*  
What is more frequent than to say, a silver inkhorn. *Grew.*  
INKLE. *n. f.* A kind of narrow fillet; a tape.  
Inles, caddises, cambricks, lawns: why he songs them  
over as they were gods and goddesses. *Shakspeare.*  
I twitch'd his dangle garter from his knee:  
He wist not when the hempen string I drew,  
Now mine I quickly doff of inkle blue. *Gay's Pastoral.*  
INKLING. *n. f.* [This word is derived by *Skinner* from *inklin-*  
*ken*, to sound within. This sense is still retained in Scotland:  
as, *I heard not an inkling.*] Hint; whisper; intimation.  
Our business is not unknown to the senate: they have had  
inkling what we intend to do, which now we'll fiew them in  
deeds. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*  
We in Europe, notwithstanding all the remote discoveries  
and navigations of this last age, never heard of any of the  
least inkling or glimpse of this island. *Bacon's New Atlantis.*  
They had some inkling of secret messages between the mar-  
quis of Newcastle and young Hotham. *Clarendon, b. viii.*  
Aboard a Corinthian vessel he got an inkling among the  
ship's crew of a conspiracy. *L'Estrange's Fables.*  
INKMAKER. *n. f.* [ink and maker.] He who makes ink.  
INKY. *adj.* [from ink.]  
1. Consisting of ink.  
England bound in with the triumphant sea,  
Whose rocky shore beats back the envious siege  
Of wat'ry Neptune, is bound in with flame,  
With inky blots and rotten parchment bonds. *Shakspeare.*  
2. Resembling ink.  
The darkness of the liquor presently began to be diseufled,  
and grow pretty clear and transparent, losing its inky black-  
ness. *Boyle on Colours.*  
3. Black as ink.  
'Tis not alone my inky cloak good mother,  
Nor customary suits of solemn black,  
That can denote me truly. *Shakspeare's Hamlet.*  
INLAND. *adj.* [in and land.] Interior; lying remote from the sea.  
In this wide inland sea, that hight by name,  
The idle lake, my wand'ring ship I row. *Fairy Queen.*  
Goodly laws, like little inland seas, will carry even ships  
upon their waters. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*  
An old religious uncle of mine was, in his youth, an in-  
land man. *Shakspeare's As you like it.*  
A substitute shines brightly as a king,  
Until a king be by; and then his state  
Empties itself, as doth an inland brook  
Into the main of waters. *Shakspeare's Merchant of Venice.*  
This person did publish a pamphlet printed in England for a  
general excise, or inland duty. *Swift.*  
INLAND. *n. f.* Interior or midland parts.  
Out of these small beginnings, gotten near to the moun-  
tains, did they spread themselves into the inland. *Spenser.*  
They of those marches shall defend  
Our inland from the plying borderers. *Shakspeare.*  
The rest were all  
Far to th' inland retir'd, about the walls  
Of Pandemonium. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. x.*  
INLANDER. *n. f.* [from inland.] Dweller remote from the sea.  
The same name is given unto the inlanders, or midland in-  
habitants of this island. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. vi.*  
To INLANDATE. *v. a.* [in and lapide, Lat.] To make stoney;  
to turn to stone.  
Some natural spring waters will in lapidate wood; so that  
you shall see one piece of wood, whereof the part above the  
water shall continue wood, and the part under the water  
shall be turned into a kind of gravelly stone. *Bacon.*  
To INLAY. *v. a.* [in and lay.]  
1. To diversify with different bodies inserted into the ground or  
substratum.

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They are worthy  
To inlay heav'n with stars. *Shakspeare's Cymbeline.*  
Look, how the floor of heav'n  
Is thick inlaid with patens of bright gold. *Shakspeare.*  
A sapphire throne, inlaid with pure  
Amber, and colours of the show'ry arch. *Milton.*  
The timber bears a great price with the cabinet makers,  
when large, for inlaying. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*  
Here clouded caves 'midst heaps of toys are found,  
And inlaid tweezer cases from the ground. *Gay.*  
2. To make variety by being inserted into bodies; to varie-  
gate.  
Sea-girt isles;  
That like to rich and various gems inlay  
The unadorn'd bosom of the deep. *Milton.*  
INLAY. *v. f.* [from the verb.] Matter inlaid; wood formed  
to inlay.  
Under foot the violet,  
Crocus, and hyacinth, with rich inlay,  
Broider'd the ground. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv.*  
To INLAY. *v. a.* [in and lay.] To clear of outlaway or at-  
tainer.  
It should be a great incongruity to have them to make  
laws, who themselves were not inlaid. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
INLET. *n. f.* [in and let.] Passage; place of ingress; entrance.  
Doors and windows, inlets of men and of light, I couple  
together, because I find their dimensions brought under one.  
*Watson.*  
She through the porch and inlet of each sense  
Dropt in ambrosial oils till the reviv'd. *Milton.*  
I desire any one to assign any simple idea, which is not re-  
ceived from one of these inlets. *Locke.*  
A fine bargain indeed, to part with all our contrivances  
ports, which the greater the inlet is are so much the better,  
for the imaginary pleasure of a freight shore. *Bentley.*  
Inlets amongst broken lands and islands, rocks and shoals.  
*Ellis's Voyage.*  
INLY. *adj.* [from in.] Interior; internal; secret.  
Didst thou but know the inly touch of love,  
Thou wouldst it as soon go kindle fire with snow;  
As seek to quench the fire of love with words. *Shakspeare.*  
INLY. *adv.* Internally; within; secretly; in the heart.  
Her heart with joy uncontent inly swell'd,  
As feeling wond'rous comfort in her weaker eld. *Pa. Qu.*  
Or should have spoke ere this. *Shakspeare's Temp.*  
Whereat he inly rag'd, and as they talk'd,  
Smote him into the midriff with a stone,  
That beat out life. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*  
The stubborn only to destroy  
These growing thoughts, my mother soon perceiving  
By words at times cast forth, inly rejoic'd,  
And said to me apart. *Milton's Par. Reg. b. i.*  
The soldiers shout around with gen'rous rage;  
He prais'd their ardor: inly pleas'd to see  
His host. *Dryden's Knight's Tale.*  
INMATE. *n. f.* [in and mate.]  
Inmates are those that be admitted to dwell for their money  
jointly with another man, though in several rooms of his  
manfion-house, passing in and out by one door. *Gowell.*  
So spake the enemy of mankind, inclos'd  
In serpent, inmate bad! and toward Eve  
Address'd his way. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ix.*  
There he dies, and leaves his race  
Growing into a nation; and now grown,  
Suspected to a sequent king, who seeks  
To stop their overgrowth, as inmate guests  
Too numerous. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. xii.*  
Home is the sacred refuge of our life,  
Secur'd from all approaches but a wife:  
If thence we fly, the cause admits no doubt,  
None but an inmate foe could force us out. *Dryden's Aur.*  
INMOST. *adj.* [from in.] Deepest within; remotest from the  
surface.  
'Tis you must dig with mattock and with spade,  
And pierce the inmost centre of the earth. *Shakspeare.*  
Rising fights and falling tears,  
That show too well the warm desires,  
The silent, slow, consuming fires,  
Which on my inmost vitals prey,  
And melt my very soul away. *Addison on Italy.*  
Comparing the quantity of light reflected from the several  
rings, I found that it was most copious from the first or in-  
most, and in the exterior rings became less and less. *Newton.*  
He sends a dreadful groan: the rocks around  
Through all their inmost hollow caves resound. *Pope.*  
I got into the inmost court, and I applied my face to the  
windows. *Gulliver's Travels.*  
INN. *n. f.* [inn, Saxon, a chamber.] A house of entertain-  
ment for travellers.  
How all this is but a fair inn,  
Of fairer guests which dwell within. *Sidney, b. ii.*  
Palmer,

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Palmer, quoth he, death is an equal doorn  
To good and bad, the common inn of rest;  
But, after death, the trial is to come.  
When best shall be to them that lived best. *Fairy Queen.*  
Now day is spent,  
Therefore with me ye may take up your inn. *Fairy Queen.*  
The West, that glimmers with some streaks of day,  
Now spurs the lated traveller apace  
To gain the timely inn. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*  
That very hour, and in the self-same inn,  
A poor mean woman was delivered. *Shakspeare.*  
Like pilgrims to th' appointed place we tend;  
The world's an inn, and death the journey's end. *Dryden.*  
One may learn more here in one day, than in a year's ram-  
bling from one inn to another. *Locke.*  
2. A house where students were boarded and taught: whence we  
still call the colleges of common law inns of court.  
Go home and pull down the Savoy; others to the inns of  
courts: down with them all. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*  
To INN. *v. n.* [from the noun.] To take up temporary  
lodging.  
In thyself dwell;  
In any where: continuance maketh hell. *Dante.*  
To INN. *v. a.* To house; to put under cover.  
He that cars my land, spares my team, and gives me leave  
to inn the crop. *Shakspeare. All's well that ends well.*  
Howsoever the laws made in that parliament did bear good  
fruit, yet the subsidy bare a fruit that proved harsh and bitter:  
all was inned at last into the king's barn. *Bacon's Henry VII.*  
Mow clover or rye-grass, and make it fit to inn. *Mortimer.*  
INNATE. *adj.* [inn, Fr. innatus, Latin.] Inborn; in-  
INNATED. } generate; natural; not superadded; not addi-  
citious. It is applied to things as well as persons; but more  
properly to persons.  
The Druidian hath been cried up for an innated integ-  
rity, and accounted the uprightest dealer on earth. *Howell.*  
With eloquence innate his tongue was arm'd;  
Though harsh the precept, yet the people charm'd. *Dryden.*  
Mutual gravitation, or spontaneous attraction, cannot pos-  
sibly be innate and essential to matter. *Bentley's Serm.*  
INNATENESS. *n. f.* [from innate.] The quality of being in-  
nate.  
INNAVIGABLE. *adj.* [innavigabilis, Latin.] Not to be pass'd  
by sailing.  
If you so hard a toil will undertake,  
As twice to pass th' innavigable lake,  
Receive my counsel. *Dryden's Æn.*  
INNER. *adj.* [from in.] Interior; not outward.  
But th' elfin knight with wonder all the way  
Did feed his eyes, and fill'd his inner thought. *Fairy Queen.*  
'Tis attracts the soul,  
Governs the inner man, the nobler part;  
That other o'er the body only reigns. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*  
Many families are established in the West Indies, and some  
discovered in the inner parts of America. *Addison's Spectator.*  
The kidney is a conglomerated gland, which is to be under-  
stood only of the outer part; for the inner part, whereof the  
papillæ are compos'd, is muscular. *Grew's Ceph.*  
Thus, seiz'd with sacred fear, the monarch pray'd;  
Then to his inner court the guests convey'd. *Pope.*  
INNERMOST. *adj.* [from inner.] It seems less proper than in-  
most. Remotest from the outward part.  
The reflected beam of light would be so broad at the dis-  
tance of six feet from the speculum, where the rings appeared,  
as to obscure one or two of the innermost rings. *Newton.*  
INNEROLDER. *n. f.* [inn and hold.] A man who keeps an inn;  
an innkeeper.  
INNINGS. *n. f.* Lands recovered from the sea. *Ainsworth.*  
INNERKEEPER. *n. f.* [inn and keeper.] One who keeps lodgings  
and provisions for the entertainment of travellers.  
Clergymen must not keep a tavern, nor a judge be an in-  
keeper. *Taylor's Rule of holy living.*  
A factious innkeeper, in the reign of Henry VII. was hanged,  
drawn, and quartered. *Addison's Freeholder.*  
We were not so inquisitive about the inn as the innkeeper;  
and provided our landlord's principles were found, did not take  
any notice of the falateness of his provisions. *Addison.*  
INNOCENCE. *n. f.* [innocentia, French; innocentia, Latin.]  
1. Purity from injurious action; untainted integrity.  
Simplicity and spotless innocence. *Milton.*  
What comfort does overflow the devout soul, from a con-  
science of its own innocence and integrity. *Tillotson.*  
2. Freedom from guilt imputed.  
It will help me nothing  
To plead mine innocence; for that dye is on me  
Which makes my whitest part black. *Shakspeare's Henry VIII.*  
If truth and upright innocence fail me,  
I'll to the king my master. *Shakspeare's H. IV.*  
3. Harmlessness; innoxiousness.  
The air was calm and serene; none of those tumultuary  
motions and conflicts of vapours, which the mountains and

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the winds cause in ours: 'twas suited to a golden age, and to  
the first innocence of nature. *Burnet's Theory of the Earth.*  
4. Simplicity of heart, perhaps with some degree of weakness.  
I urge this childhood proof,  
Because what follows is pure innocence. *Shakspeare.*  
INNOCENT. *adj.* [innocent, French; innocens, Latin.]  
1. Pure from mischief.  
Something  
You may deserve of him through me and wisdom,  
To offer up a weak, poor, innocent lamb,  
T' appease an angry god. *Shakspeare's Macbeth.*  
Wreck on innocent frail man his loss. *Milton.*  
2. Free from any particular guilt.  
Good madam, keep yourself within yourself;  
The man is innocent. *Shakspeare's Ant. and Cleopatra.*  
The peasant, innocent of all these ills,  
With crooked ploughs the fertile fallows tills,  
And the round year with daily labour fills. *Dryden.*  
3. Unhurtful; harmless in effects.  
The spear  
Sung innocent, and spent its force in air. *Pope.*  
INNOCENT. *n. f.*  
1. One free from guilt or harm.  
So pure an innocent as that same lamb. *Fairy Queen.*  
Thou hast kill'd the sweetest innocent;  
That e'er did lift up eye. *Shakspeare's Othello.*  
If murth'ring innocents be executing,  
Why, then thou art an executioner. *Shakspeare's Henry VI.*  
2. A natural; an idiot.  
Innocents are excluded by natural defects. *Hooker.*  
INNOCENTLY. *adv.* [from innocent.]  
1. Without guilt.  
The humble and contented man pleases himself innocently  
and easily, while the ambitious man attempts to please others  
finely and difficultly. *South's Sermons.*  
2. With simplicity; with finelness or imprudence.  
3. Without hurt.  
Balls at his feet fell innocently dead. *Cowley.*  
INNOCUOUS. *adj.* [innocuus, Latin.] Harmless in effects.  
The most dangerous poisons, skilfully managed, may be  
made not only innocuous, but of all other medicines the most  
effectual. *Grew's Ceph.*  
INNOCUOUSLY. *adv.* [from innocuus.] Without mischievous  
effects.  
Whether quails, from any peculiarity of constitution, do  
innocuously feed upon hellebore, or rather sometimes but medi-  
cally use the same. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
INNOCUOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from innocuus.] Harmlessness.  
The blow which shakes a wall, or beats it down, and kills  
men, hath a greater effect than that which penetrates into a  
mud wall, and doth little harm; for that innocuousness of the  
effect makes, that, although in itself it be as great as the other,  
yet 'tis little observed. *Digby on Bodies.*  
To INNOVATE. *v. a.* [innovare, French; innovo, Latin.]  
1. To bring in something not known before.  
Time indeed innovateth greatly, but quietly and by de-  
grees. *Bacon.*  
Men pursue some few principles which they have chanced  
upon, and care not to innovate, which draws unknown incon-  
veniences. *Bacon.*  
Former things  
Are set aside like abdicated kings;  
And every moment alters what is done;  
And innovates some act 'till then unknown. *Dryden.*  
Every man cannot distinguish betwixt pedantry and poetry;  
every man therefore is not fit to innovate. *Dryden.*  
2. To change by introducing novelties.  
From his attempts upon the civil power he proceeds to in-  
novate God's worship. *South's Sermons.*  
INNOVATION. *n. f.* [innovation, French, from innovare.] Change  
by the introduction of novelty.  
The love of things ancient doth argue stay'dness; but levity  
and want of experience maketh apt unto innovations. *Hooker.*  
It were good that men in innovations would follow the ex-  
ample of time itself, which indeed innovateth greatly, but  
quietly and by degrees. *Bacon's Essays.*  
Great changes may be made in a government, yet the form  
continue; but large intervals of time must pass between every  
such innovation, enough to make it of a piece with the con-  
stitution. *Swift.*  
INNOVATOR. *n. f.* [innovateur, French, from innovare.]  
1. An introducer of novelties.  
I attach thee as a traitorous innovator,  
A foe to th' publick weal. *Shakspeare's Coriolanus.*  
Every medicine is an innovation; and he that will not ap-  
ply new remedies, must expect new evils; for time is the  
greatest innovator: and if time of course alter things to the  
worse, and wisdom and counsel shall not alter them to the  
better, what shall be the end? *Bacon's Essays.*  
2. One that makes changes by introducing novelties.  
He counsels him to detest and persecute all innovators of di-  
vine worship. *South's Sermons.*  
INNOXIOUS.